

minusve callosa, infernè compresso-subcanaliculatá, margine rectá, vix denticulatá; labro semi-elliptico, intus incrassato.

Hab. Cayenne?

Alt. 20, lat. 23, conv. 15 mill.

B. *Ovatæ vel ovato-oblongæ.*

4. *NERITA ZELANDICA.* *Ner. testá ovato-oblongá, ventricosá, tenuiusculá; anfractibus 3-4 supremis sæpiùs derosis, infimo sub-suturá horizontaliterque compresso; nigra lineis ravidis longitudinalibus angulato-flexuosis creberrimis pictá, interdum lutescente supernè et infernè latè fasciatá; columellá subcompressá, croceá, margine denticulatá et in medio vix arcuatá; labro tenui, margine sordidè rubente, intus lacteo ac parùm incrassato.*

Hab. New Zealand: on stones in mountain-streams.

Alt. 19-20, lat. 18-19, conv. 12 mill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON A NEW GENUS OF DOGS. BY J. E. GRAY, ESQ.

CYNALICUS, Gray.

CUTTING teeth $\frac{6}{2}$, slightly and unequally 3-lobed, the outer on each side and in each jaw larger: canines conical, hooked. Grinders $\frac{5.5}{6.6}$, the three false grinders oblique, diverging; the flesh tooth thick, broad, with a very small lobe on the front of the inner edge; the tubercular grinder rather large, oblong, transverse, 3-tubercled: the four lower false grinders in a regular series, the tubercular grinders small, roundish.

The head large, the legs short, thick. Toes 5—4; claws compressed, curved, rather elongated, rather acute. Tail moderate, rather bushy, reaching to the heel.

This genus agrees with *Cuon* in the shortness and broadness of the face and of the skull, and in the absence of the second hinder tubercular grinder in the lower jaws, but differs from it in this tooth being also absent in the upper one. In this latter character it agrees with *Hyæna*, but is at once known from that genus by the larger size of the upper tubercular grinder and the number of the lower grinders.

CYNALICUS MELANOGASTER.

Fulvous, face and back slightly blackish, varied; chest, lower parts of sides, belly, limbs and tail black.

Hab. Brazils. British Museum.

Length of body and head 26 inches; of tail 5 inches; entire 31 inches.

I may here remark that *Canis sumatrensis* and *Canis alpinus*, the red wolves of Sumatra and Siberia, belong to the genus *Cuon*. *Canis simensis*, the long-nosed Abyssinian wolf, is a true dog, but the face of the skull is very narrow, and even more elongated than that of the

greyhound. The tubercular grinders are very variable in this tribe, as will be seen in the following table :—

	False grinders.	Tubercular grinders.	In all.
<i>Cynalicus</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{5}{6}$
<i>Cuon</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{6}{6}$
<i>Canis</i> and <i>Vulpes</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{6}{7}$
<i>Otocyon</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{7}{8}$

TROPHONIA GOODSIRII.

(*Ann. Nat. Hist.* vol. iv. p. 371.)

The description of this worm was made from specimens preserved in spirits. These, it now appears, were mutilated, having had their tentaculated proboscis detached by the shakings to which they had been exposed in their carriage from the Shetlands hither; the more easily done, since they were mixed up in the phial with other marine animals. A few days ago I procured three fine living individuals, and I thus learned that the worm has a small membranous retractile proboscis furnished with two antennæ and eight tentacula. The antennæ are larger and twice as long as the tentacula, filiform and subannulated; the tentacula are rather pointed and smooth, and in these specimens were flesh-coloured. They encircle the orifice of the proboscis, and are easily detached by pressure with a needle after the worm has been killed in spirits.

The discovery of this structure leads to further corrections, for there cannot be the slightest doubt of *Trophonia Goodsirii* being synonymous with the *Amphitrite plumosa* of Müller, and with the *Flemingia muricata* of the author of this note. See for the synonyms, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* vol. xvi. p. 447.

The anterior portion of this worm is often bulged like that of an *Arenicola*. Its resemblance, both in outward figure and in motions, and in mutability of shape, to a *Holothuria*, e. g. to the *Holothuria inhærens* of Müller, is very remarkable.—GEORGE JOHNSTON, Berwick-upon-Tweed, March 6.

On the possibility of obtaining healthy Tubers from diseased Potatoes.
By M. DURAND.

About the beginning of October I planted diseased tubers in the earth where they were first developed. They were planted in a hot-house, the temperature of which was constantly from 48° to 54° Fahr. These tubers, buried to a depth of about four inches, appeared above ground in six weeks. Their vegetation was fresh and vigorous; the leaves attained a height of forty inches.

I lately pulled up these plants, and ascertained that they all bore a certain number of new tubers, the largest of which were of the size of a hen's egg; that none of these tubers has the least spot externally or internally; on the contrary, they bear all the characters of perfect health.—*Comptes Rendus*, March 9, 1846.